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Argentina

Citrus

Annual

2002

Approved by:
Erich Kuss
U.S. Embassy
Prepared by:
Francisco Pirovano

Report Highlights:
Citrus exports in CY 2003 are expected to increase to 450,000 MT due to the sector's increased competitiveness in the wake of the devaluation of the Argentine peso. However, the new economic environment created by the peso devaluation has had various effects on citrus producers. Those with export capacity, namely, big farmers, packing houses and the processing sector, whose income is "dollarized" have benefited from the devaluation. While the small and medium sized farmers who do not have access to the export market and whose income is in Argentine pesos, have been hurt. Citrus export volume will end CY 2002 with a slight increase of 9000 MT over CY 2001 to reach 420,000 MT. Nevertheless, export values in dollar terms for CY 2002 will show a 30 percent drop with respect to CY 2001, due to lower prices.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Buenos Aires [AR1], AR

Section I: Situation and Outlook

Production

Encouraged by the growing exports in previous years, the lemon industry reached a record high production of 1.3 million metric tons in CY 2002. Improved agronomic techniques and the enlargement of the planted area in the Tucuman growing region, were the key factors that contributed to such high production. Paradoxically, this enhanced production created an oversupply that helped pull domestic prices down in CY 2002 to the lowest levels in history. Fruit delivered to factories has piled up at the processing plants creating shortage of bins (containers used to harvest) and truck delays, along with the consequent lag in the harvest.

Nearly 70 percent of the production of lemons in Tucuman province, the main lemon producing area in Argentina with 90 percent of the national output, is sent to processing. Sources in the industry have indicated that in CY 2002 exceptional whether conditions allowed the processing plants to be very efficient in the use of time. However, because of the high fresh fruit production in the Tucuman growing area, a great deal of fruit has been left in the fields. Industry sources indicate that nearly 100,000 MT were wasted because of lack of market.

CY 2003 production of lemons is expected to decline about 10 percent to 1.2 million MT, because of a spring drought in Tucuman growing area that affected blossoms of most of the varieties. Quality is also expected to deteriorate as small and medium farmers will not be able to accomplish all the necessary agricultural practices due to the low income attained in CY 2002. Depending on weather conditions at harvest, and despite lower production, it is expected that the processing sector will be overcome by the supply again in CY 2003 since no new investments were made in order to enlarge the current processing capacity. Packing houses will be more selective at the time of sorting out fresh lemons for export.

Orange's production in CY 2002 has been estimated at 780,000 MT, 40 percent lower than the 913,000 MT produced in CY 2001 due to the mismanagement of the groves and unfavorable weather conditions. The CY 2003 crop is expected to decrease even further to 700,000 MT due to unfavorable weather conditions in the main growing region, Entre Rios, where untimely frosts have caused severe damage.

Oranges, historically more domestic market oriented, have in the last years showed a drop in production volume as a result of the economic crisis. Growers have abandoned key agricultural practices resulting in most plantations losing productivity. The main orange's producing area known as NEA (North Eastern Argentina), covers the provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Misiones and Buenos Aires.

Buenos Ares is the southest citrus growing area in Argentina. However, citrus planted area in the province has shrunk 40% in the period CY 1996 - CY 2002, from 7,200 hectares to 4,100 hectares according to the last survey carried out in CY 2002 by the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INTA). Here, Navel is the main variety with 3,200 hectares. The climactical characteristics of the region, render an excellent fruit quality in terms of flavor and peel color that are appreciated in the European market.

The Buenos Aires growing area has an historical annual crop of 120000 MT. However, several extreme climatic events have affected production in the near past. A late frost at blossom time in CY 2001 reduced the expected CY 2002 harvest 40 percent. In addition, in mid June of CY 2002 another frost spoiled most of the 72,000 MT still-on-the-trees harvest, turning more than 80 percent of it, only suitable for the juice industry. In addition, a November hail storm of considerable dimensions hit the area. These facts have affected the financial capacity of the growers in the Buenos Aires growing area, who will be unable to invest on their fields, and will reduce their production in

CY 2003.

In the rest of the NEA (Entre Rios, Corrientes and Misiones), the orange crop in CY 2002 yielded 600,000 MT. In CY 2002, Navels suffered from stress produced by abnormal changes in the air temperature. That provoked early fruit abortion, which is expected to lead to a 100,000 MT loss in CY 2003 for the region (see table 1 for global numbers).

Early tangerines production have also been affected by the same variables that affected oranges. Here, an estimated 16,000 MT loss with respect to CY 2002 production is expected for CY 2003 crop. Grapefruit production in CY 2002 has been in accordance with expectations, at 170,000 MT. No changes are expected for CY 2003.

Table 1: Citrus production

	CY 2000	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Orange	789000	913500	780000	700000
Tangerine	438000	501000	416000	400000
Lemon	1163000	1217000	1200000	1200000
Grapefruit	189000	177000	170000	170000
Total	2579000	2808600	2566000	2470000

Production areas

Citrus production in Argentina is concentrated in two major regions, namely, North Western Argentina and North Eastern Argentina (NOA and NEA in their Spanish acronyms). The two zones are agro-ecologically different. The monsoon is characteristic in the NOA, while in the NEA, rainfalls occur throughout the year. Entre Rios, Corrientes, Misiones and Buenos Aires provinces form the NEA region where oranges and tangerines prevail over lemons and grapefruits. The processing sector plays an important role in the north of this region (province of Misiones) while fruit produced in the center and south is mainly for the domestic market. Fifteen percent of the fresh citrus produced in the NEA are exported.

The NOA region's Salta and Jujuy provinces are the main producers of late orange varieties and grapefruits while Tucuman province's production has been focused mainly on fresh lemons for export and processing. This region accounts for 55 percent of the fresh citrus exports of Argentina.

The citrus industry in Argentina has showed some signs of modernization in the last decade. New varieties were introduced, planted area increased and intensified through a higher plant density. Despite these changes, production has not increased as expected. A number of pests affect the Argentine citrus plantations. Citrus canker and black spot among others have been hard to control so far. Many virus diseases are also relevant. Psorosis alone is responsible for the loss of five percent of the oranges trees a year. Many viruses are transmitted through infected buds at grafting, rendering a 20 percent loss of the grafted trees. According to the Argentine Research Institute (INTA), great benefits could be achieved if well known management practices were implemented on the Argentine citrus plantations.

Consumption

The Argentine domestic market's main supplier area is the NEA, with mean annual production of 1,000,000 MT. However, the current economic crisis which has included inflation and frozen wages, has lower the purchasing power of the population, affecting the consumption in general. Fresh citrus consumption has not been an exemption. Therefore, it is forecast that domestic consumption of all citrus will decreased 12 percent in CY 2003.

Trade

Exports

Argentine citrus exports for the first eight months of CY 2002 totaled 383,974 MT, up nearly three percent from the 374,136 MT exported in the same period in CY 2001 and 47 percent more than the 260,622 MT of CY 2000.

Table 2: Fresh citrus exports January through August of the last three years

	Jan-August CY 2000			Jan-August CY 2001			Jan-August CY 2002		
	Volume MT	Value $	Price $/kg	Volume MT	Value $	Price $/kg	Volume MT	Value $	Price $/kg
Oranges	30666	11560000	0.38	89674	35240000	0.39	60775	13695000	0.23
Tangerines	23903	15213000	0.64	33967	20902000	0.62	43520	16981000	0.39
Lemons	188456	87440000	0.46	226778	101256000	0.45	256998*	87380000*	0.34*
Grapefruits	17597	7854000	0.45	23717	9670000	0.41	22681	6338000	0.28
Total	260622	122067000	0.47	374136	167068000	0.45	383974*	124394000*	0.30*

Source: The National Institute For Statistics (INDEC)
(*) Due to inconsistencies found in the official data these are provisory numbers.

The EU continues being the main market for Argentine citrus having imported 255,000 MT so far in CY 2002 followed by Russia at 58,000 MT and Canada at 21,000 MT. Total citrus exports volumes for CY 2001 were 412,265 MT. CY 2002 is expected to end with a slight increase at 420,000 MT with respect to CY 2001, due to the positive effect the peso devaluation has had on exportable products such as fresh citrus fruits. The main increases were registered in lemons, oranges and tangerines, while exports of grapefruits decline slightly from the amounts in CY 2001.

Table 3: Annual fresh citrus exports

	CY 2000			CY 2001			CY 2002(*)		
	Volume MT	Value $	Price $/Kg	Volume MT	Value $	*Price $/Kg	Volume MT	Value $	*Price $/Kg
Oranges	40222	15015000	0.37	106709	40678000	0.38	80000	18400000	0.23
Tangerines	24564	15570000	0.63	36699	22527000	0.61	46000	13340000	0.29
Lemons	204110	94153000	0.46	244864	108807000	0.44	270000	91800000	0.34
Grapefruits	17597	7854000	0.45	23993	9780000	0.41	24000	6720000	0.28
Total	286493	132592000	0.46	412265	181792000	0.44	420000	130260000	0.31

Source: INDEC (The National Institute for Statistics and Census)
(*) Estimated
* FOB Buenos Aires Port.

Citrus exports are expected to rise again in CY 2003, since the difference between the peso devaluation rate (360%) and the inflation rate (40% as of August, 2002) still favors the export sector. It is forecast that the exports of the four citrus fruits will reach the 450,000 MT, an increase of over 7 percent.

Imports

Imports of citrus declined drastically during CY 2002 as the currency devalued and purchasing power of the Argentine people deteriorated because of 40 percent inflation rate and frozen wages in the first eight months of the year. Total citrus imports are estimated to end CY 2002 at 1,000 MT, 92 percent less than in CY 2001. CY 2003 imports are expect to continue falling as the rate of exchange is forecast to remain at the current high levels.

Table 4: Citrus Imports Volumes (MT)

	CY 2001	CY 2002	Decline (MT)	Decline (%)
Oranges	6534	249	(6285)	(96.2%)
Tangerines	349	33	(316)	(90.5%)
Lemons	322	93	(229)	(71.1%)
Grapefruits	5713	630	(5083)	(89.0%)
Total	12918	1005	(11913)	(92.2%)

Factors affecting industry structure

Cost of Production

Table 5: One hectare for two orange and four tangerine varieties in NEA growing area, 12 years old plantation.

	Oranges		Tangerines			
Variety	Valencia	Navel	Satsuma	Clementine	Ellendale	Regular
Expected yield (MT)	31.2	26	26	26	26	20.8
Variable cost	$/ha	$/ha	$/ha	$/ha	$/ha	$/ha
INPUTS	450.45	455.12	533.75	746.80	537.30	403.46
Fertilizers	183.04	183.04	146.52	183.04	183.04	183.04
Herbicides	13.95	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.60
Other pesticides	253.46	253.48	368.63	545.16	335.66	201.82
MACHINERY	368.58	357.58	382.72	359.91	308.27	273.95
Irrigation system	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fertilizer application	21.43	21.43	21.43	21.43	21.43	21.43
Herbicide spraying	58.75	78.34	78.34	78.34	78.34	78.34
Other sprays	215.02	184.44	209.59	223.46	171.81	137.50
Agricultural practices	73.38	73.38	73.38	36.69	36.69	36.69
LABOR	201.76	180.66	829.07	617.23	165.61	646.49
Irrigation system	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fertilizer application	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41	3.41
Herbicide spraying	12.28	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37	16.37
Other sprays	30.83	26.44	30.05	32.04	24.63	19.71
Ant and Rodent control	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.77	18.75	18.75
Agricultural practices	11.69	11.69	11.69	5.85	5.85	5.85
Pruning	124.80	104.00	416.00	208.00	96.60	332.80
Culls	0.00	0.00	332.80	332.80	0.00	249.60
Total variable cost	1020.78	993.37	1745.54	1723.95	1011.17	1323.90
Cost per Kg.	1056.51	1028.14	1806.63	1784.28	1046.56	1370.23
Cost per Kg.	0.034	0.040	0.070	0.070	0.040	0.066
Total fix cost	642.76	642.76	642.76	642.76	642.76	642.76
Total cost per hectare	1699.27	1670.90	2449.39	2427.04	1689.32	2012.99
Total cost per Kg.	0.054	0.064	0.094	0.093	0.065	0.097

Source: The Argentine National Agricultural Research Institute (INTA) -Concordia Research Station.

The peso devaluation in the beginning of 2002 has negatively impacted on production cost, bringing up the price of imported inputs, mainly chemicals, to levels three and a half times higher than in CY 2001. Labor cost, however have remained relatively stable in peso terms. As a result, more labor is being used to substitute inputs such as pesticides and fertilizers. Manual weeding, pruning, mulching, integrated pest management and so forth, are being implemented in order to maintain the productivity of the orchards to as great an extent possible in order to remain profitable.

Domestic prices

Table 6: Wholesale domestic prices in Argentine pesos per kilo. (Rate of Exchange: Peso : US$)

Oranges	2001		2002		
	US$ = AR$	Exchange	AR$	US$	Exchange
January	0.28	1	0.19	0.12	1.63
February	0.24	1	0.17	0.13	1.90
March	0.27	1	0.30	0.09	2.39
April	0.27	1	0.33	0.12	2.84
May	0.33	1	0.34	0.10	3.30
June	0.27	1	0.34	0.09	3.60
July	0.22	1	0.32	0.09	3.57
August	0.21	1	0.28	0.08	3.58
September	0.20	1	0.34	0.09	3.60
October	0.21	1	0.38	0.11	3.60
November	0.18	1			
December	0.19	1			

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market (Mercado Central de Buenos Aires)
(*) Source: Ambito Financiero Newspaper from The Argentine National Bank (Banco de la Nacion Argentina, dollar billete)

Table 7: Wholesale domestic prices in Argentine pesos per kilo. (Rate of Exchange: Peso : US$)

Tangerines	2001		2002		
	US$ = AR$	Exchange	AR$	US$	Exchange
January	0.28	1	0.34	0.21	1.63
February	0.38	1	0.36	0.19	1.90
March	0.33	1	0.27	0.11	2.39
April	0.25	1	0.27	0.10	2.84
May	0.24	1	0.33	0.10	3.30
June	0.20	1	0.30	0.08	3.60
July	0.19	1	0.27	0.08	3.57
August	0.21	1	0.27	0.08	3.58
September	0.21	1	0.33	0.09	3.60
October	0.19	1	0.40	0.11	3.60
November	0.22	1			
December	0.29	1			

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market (Mercado Central de Buenos Aires)
(*) Source: Ambito Financiero Newspaper from The Argentine National Bank (Banco de la Nacion Argentina, dollar billete)

Lemon prices paid to the small and medium independent farmers by packing houses, exporters and the processing sector remained in devalued peso terms. That has meant that the benefits from the peso devaluation did not reach those without enough volume to export their produce. According to sources in the industry, the sector would need a deep transformation (modernization) if the small and medium farmers are to survive the current crisis. Large firms heavily in debt because of long period of uncompetitiveness created by a strong Argentine peso, chose not to translate the benefits of the peso devaluation in CY 2002 to the small and medium farmers who supplied them. Instead, they payed their loans and upgraded their facilities in order to face CY 2003 in a better financial and technological position. However, it is expected that this will allow them to gain competitiveness at international level and at the same time to be able to raise prices to be payed to small and medium farmers in CY 2003.

Depending on quality and packaging, lemon prices in the domestic market have declined at both the wholesale and retail level. Highest quality fruit, whose caliber is between 88 and 138 mm, has shown the steepest drop in prices since 1995 to date. Fruit packed in cases have devalued more than those in bags. The latter means that due to the current economic environment, high quality fruit has limited domestic demand and should be destined only to the export market.

Table 8: Wholesale domestic prices in Argentine Pesos per kilo. (Rate of Exchange: Peso : US$)

Lemons	2001		2002		
	US$ = AR$	Exchange	AR$	US$	Exchange
January	0.31	1	0.52	0.32	1.63
February	0.36	1	0.44	0.23	1.90
March	0.36	1	0.36	0.15	2.39
April	0.34	1	0.36	0.13	2.84
May	0.29	1	0.33	0.10	3.30
June	0.25	1	0.29	0.08	3.60
July	0.24	1	0.27	0.08	3.57
August	0.23	1	0.28	0.08	3.58
September	0.23	1	0.28	0.08	3.60
October	0.22	1	0.40	0.11	3.60
November	0.22	1			
December	0.27	1			

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market (Mercado Central de Buenos Aires)
(*) Source: Ambito Financiero Newspaper from The Argentine National Bank (Banco de la Nacion Argentina, dollar billete)

Table 9: Wholesale domestic prices in Argentine pesos per kilo. (Rate of Exchange: Peso : US$)

Grapefruits	2001		2002		
	US$ = AR$	Exchange	AR$	US$	Exchange
January	0.37	1	0.23	0.14	1.63
February	0.37	1	0.25	0.15	1.90
March	0.31	1	0.36	0.13	2.39
April	0.24	1	0.34	0.12	2.84
May	0.24	1	0.36	0.11	3.30
June	0.27	1	0.36	0.10	3.60
July	0.25	1	0.34	0.10	3.57
August	0.24	1	0.32	0.09	3.58
September	0.25	1	0.35	0.10	3.60
October	0.22	1	0.40	0.11	3.60
November	0.20	1			
December	0.21	1			

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market (Mercado Central de Buenos Aires)
(*) Source: Ambito Financiero Newspaper from The Argentine National Bank (Banco de la Nacion Argentina, dollar billete)

Export prices
Export prices in U.S. dollars payed for Argentine lemons in CY 2002 went down compared with those in CY 2001. However, the exporter's income measured in Argentine peso terms increased as a result of the 3.6 times increase of the Argentine currency against the U.S. dollar. (See section II: Statistical tables for more detail about export prices).

Varieties
Tangerines: In the NEA's province of Entre Rios the main tangerine varieties (Clementines, Nova, Ellendale) plantation has diminished in the last years. However, Murkott and Okitsu continue to be preferred by the growers. Orange's varieties most commonly planted among Valencia type are: Navel, Newhall, Lane Late, and Parent Washington. Among those with early ripeness are: Delta, Midknight and Valencia Seedless which go out to the market in June. Among the regular oranges the most important variety is Salustiana.

Policy

New Pest Risk Assessment regulations
On October 10, 2002 SENASA (the Argentine Animal Plant Health Inspection Service), issued the resolution No 816/02 which says that any product to be registered in SENASA's Office for Exports and Imports could require an audit of the whole animal and plant health system in the country of origin of such product if SENASA deems it necessary in order to undertake a Pest Risk Assessment. This audit could include, the revision of the structure and functionality of the Services, control systems, quarantine procedure, epidemiological surveillance systems, import control, preventive measures, inspection to production establishments, manufacturers, warehouses, reproduction centers, etc, laboratories, residue control programs, among others.

Certification
As a consequence of the above resolution on October 18, 2002 SENASA issued the Disposition No. 5/2002, which as of January 2003 will ban all imports of plant material within Phitosanitary Risk Category No. 2, if it does not include the Phitosanitary Import Authorization (AFIDI) and a Phitosanitary Certificate in which the additional statements required by the AFIDI have been included.

New Rules applied to Food from GMOs
On May 5, 2002 the government of Argentina issued the resolution 412 that sets the bases and criteria to undertake a risk analysis to food derived form genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

Tracing and tracking
The Plant Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of Argentina -SENASA, has imposed new rules regarding traceability for the 2002 export season. SENASA will only authorize exports of fruits if the exporter can prove the utilization of an identification system. This system must allow SENASA to be able to find out the origin of the produce, while farms must keep record of the treatments given to the fruit.

Import and Export Regulations
The 10% export taxes imposed by the Government of Argentina early in CY 2002 were reduced to 5% in July 2002. The current set of export and import regulations are as follows:

Table 10: Impo & Expo regulations for countries outside the Mercosur (South American Common Market) area:

Oranges, Tangerines, Lemons and Grapefruits	Export regulations		Import tariffs	
	Export taxes	Export rebates	Import duty	Statistical tax
Cases with a nett content of 16 Kg. or less.	5%	5%	11.5%	0.5%
Cases with a nett weight of more than 16 Kg. and less than 20 Kg.	5%	4.05%	11.5%	0.5%
The others	5%	2.7%	11.5%	0.5%

Table 10: Impo & Expo regulations for countries within the Mercosur area:

Oranges, Tangerines, Lemons and Grapefruits	Export regulations		Import tariffs	
	Export taxes	Export rebates	Import duty	Statistical tax
Cases with a nett content of 16 Kg. or less.	5%	5%	0%	0%
Cases with a nett weight of more than 16 Kg. and less than 20 Kg.	5%	4.05%	0%	0%
The others	5%	2.7%	0%	0%

Section II: Statistical Tables

Oranges

PSD Table						
Country	Argentina					
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Planted	61000	61000	63000	63000	0	63000
Area Harvested	55000	55000	60000	60000	0	60000
Bearing Trees	20000	20000	21500	21500	0	22000
Non-Bearing Trees	2000	2000	2140	2140	0	2200
TOTAL No. Of Trees	22000	22000	23640	23640	0	24200
Production	913	913	780	780	0	700
Imports	7	7	3	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	920	920	783	780	0	700
Exports	107	107	40	80	0	90
Fresh Dom. Consumption	670	670	603	540	0	460
Processing	143	143	140	160	0	150
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	920	920	783	780	0	700

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	231	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Spain	37565	Netherlands	12390
Netherlands	16467	Spain	11634
Russia	13899	Paraguay	11412
Belgium	11042	Belgium	10713
Italy	4397	Russia	3221
Greece	4258	Greece	2061
United Kingdom	3701	Canada	1972
Canada	3269	France	1770
France	3449	Ukraine	1642
Paraguay	2320	United kingdom	1000
Total for Others	100367		57815
Others not Listed	6111		2960
Grand Total	106709		60775

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	72	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Spain	3165	Spain	153
Mexico	1873	Mexico	96
Israel	999		
Chile	313		
Uruguay	111		
Total for Others	6461		249
Others not Listed	1		
Grand Total	6534		249

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Oranges		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	Kg.
Year	2001	August 2002	% Change
Jan	0	0.038	
Feb	0.94	0.032	-96.60%
Mar	0	0.028	
Apr	0	0.02	
May	0.5	0.22	-56.00%
Jun	0.44	0.27	-38.64%
Jul	0.39	0.26	-33.33%
Aug	0.38	0.24	-36.84%
Sep	0.36	0	-100.00%
Oct	0.32	0	-100.00%
Nov	0.05	0	-100.00%
Dec	0.04	0	-100.00%
Exchange Rate	3.6	Local currency/US $	

Tangerines

PSD Table						
Country	Argentina					
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Planted	38923	38923	39000	39000	0	36000
Area Harvested	35000	35000	35000	35000	0	32000
Bearing Trees	14100	14100	15000	15000	0	14000
Non-Bearing Trees	1500	1500	600	600	0	1000
TOTAL No. Of Trees	15600	15600	15600	15600	0	15000
Production	501	501	416	416	0	400
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	501	501	416	416	0	400
Exports	37	37	40	46	0	45
Fresh Dom. Consumption	418	418	331	325	0	310
Processing	46	46	45	45	0	45
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	501	501	416	416	0	400

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Netherlands	12541	Netherlands	16440
United kingdom	8193	United Kingdom	8855
Canada	4022	Russia	4656
Russia	3964	Canada	2814
Philippines	1937	Belgium	2513
Poland	1234	Philippines	2250
Belgium	1231	Spain	1344
Spain	811	Hong Kong	1272
Hong Kong	579	Ukraine	463
France	384	Poland	459
Total for Others	34896		41066
Others not Listed	1803		2454
Grand Total	36699		43520

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Spain	172	Israel	21
Israel	112	Spain	12
Uruguay	65		
Total for Others	349		33
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	349		33

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	Kg
Year	2001	August 2002	% Change
Jan	0	0	
Feb	0.61	0.43	-29.51%
Mar	0.62	0.46	-25.81%
Apr	0.61	0.41	-32.79%
May	0.63	0.39	-38.10%
Jun	0.61	0.36	-40.98%
Jul	0.63	0.36	-42.86%
Aug	0.6	0.35	-41.67%
Sep	0.6	0	-100.00%
Oct	0.69	0	-100.00%
Nov	0	0	
Dec	0	0	
Exchange Rate	3.6	Local currency/US $	

Lemons

PSD Table						
Country	Argentina					
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Planted	44357	44357	46000	46000	0	46000
Area Harvested	40000	40000	42000	42000	0	42000
Bearing Trees	8800	8800	9200	9200	0	9200
Non-Bearing Trees	2600	2600	2700	2700	0	2700
TOTAL No. Of Trees	11400	11400	11900	11900	0	11900
Production	1217	1217	1200	1200	0	1200
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1217	1217	1200	1200	0	1200
Exports	245	245	230	270	0	280
Fresh Dom. Consumption	96	96	90	50	0	40
Processing	876	876	880	880	0	880
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1217	1217	1200	1200	0	1200

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	17684	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Netherlands	44251	Russia	48167
Russia	39898	Netherlands	35686
Spain	27227	Spain	34489
Italy	25505	Italy	32598
Poland	19405	Greece	29371
Greece	18525	Belgium	22285
Belgium	17666	Canada	15980
Canada	10049	United Kingdom	7231
United kingdom	9384	Ukraine	6431
Hong Kong	5305	France	3028
Total for Others	217215		235266
Others not Listed	9965		21732
Grand Total	244864		256998

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Spain	322	Spain	71
Total for Others	322		71
Others not Listed	0		22
Grand Total	322		93

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Lemons		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	Kg.
Year	2001	August 2002	% Change
Jan	0.27	0.47	74.07%
Feb	0.47	0.39	-17.02%
Mar	0.45	0.35	-22.22%
Apr	0.46	0.35	-23.91%
May	0.46	0.34	-26.09%
Jun	0.45	0.32	-28.89%
Jul	0.45	0	-100.00%
Aug	0.44	0	-100.00%
Sep	0.41	0	-100.00%
Oct	0.44	0	-100.00%
Nov	0.47	0	-100.00%
Dec	0.43	0	-100.00%
Exchange Rate	3.6	Local currency/US $	

Grapefruits

PSD Table						
Country	Argentina					
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2001		01/2002		01/2003
Area Planted	12259	12259	12000	12000	0	12000
Area Harvested	11700	11700	12000	12000	0	12000
Bearing Trees	2900	2900	2950	2950	0	2950
Non-Bearing Trees	396	396	150	150	0	150
TOTAL No. Of Trees	3296	3296	3100	3100	0	3100
Production	177	177	170	170	0	170
Imports	6	6	3	3	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	183	183	173	173	0	170
Exports	24	24	25	25	0	25
Fresh Dom. Consumption	88	88	75	75	0	70
Processing	71	71	73	73	0	75
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	183	183	173	173	0	170

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Exports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	1286	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Belgium	10728	Belgium	12773
Netherlands	4518	Netherlands	3200
Spain	1446	Spain	2029
Italy	1072	Russia	1836
United Kingdom	1055	Greece	578
France	1003	Canada	502
Canada	842	Italy	455
Russia	699	United Kingdom	384
Greece	446	France	321
Poland	353	Ukraine	237
Total for Others	22162		22315
Others not Listed	545		146
Grand Total	23993		22461

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Time period	CY	Units:	MT
Imports for:	2001		August 2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	19
Others		Others	
Israel	4012	Israel	519
Cuba	794	Uruguay	63
Chile	463	Chile	29
Uruguay	343		
Spain	52		
Italy	49		
Total for Others	5713		611
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	5713		630

Prices Table			
Country	Argentina		
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit		
Prices in	US$ FOB	per uom	Kg
Year	2001	August 2002	% Change
Jan	1.1	0	-100.00%
Feb	0	0	
Mar	0	0.18	
Apr	0.34	0.3	-11.76%
May	0.42	0.28	-33.33%
Jun	0.4	0.28	-30.00%
Jul	0.41	0.26	-36.59%
Aug	0.38	0.21	-44.74%
Sep	0.41	0	-100.00%
Oct	0.35	0	-100.00%
Nov	0.35	0	-100.00%
Dec	0.71	0	-100.00%
Exchange Rate	3.6	Local currency/US $	